

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 6512

晚七月初六三十三緒光

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1907.

二月七日六號

英港香

\$5 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP Ver 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 14,550,000

Branches and Agents.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBÉ. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
ROMAHAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed deposit:

For 12 months 5% p.a.
" " " 4% "
" " " 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. [17]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £ 800,000
Shortly to be increased to £ 1,200,000

RISK FUND £ 1,075,000

Shortly to be increased to £ 1,475,000
RISK FUND LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 percent.

" " " 3% "

" " " JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORISED GOLD \$ 10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$ 3,250,000

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$ 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange business,

receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-

cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " "

3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907. [19]

NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-

MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£ 3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (£ 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Raagooon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cirebon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kotia
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-

bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-

kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,

Kohkoh, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues

Letters of credit on its Branches and corre-

spondents in the East, on the Continent, in

Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per

annum on the daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3½% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. [20]

Hotel.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,
PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TEAM TERMINUS, Tel. 50.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1900.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE	SYRIA	About 17th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	About 18th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 15th	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	27th July	See Special Advertiser.
	Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	July	
	Capt. A. L. Valentini	27th July	
	Capt. C. L. Daniel	Noon	

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. [21]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

Hunters English Ox Tongues, Lunch Tongues,
Pressed Beef, Ox Tongues in Jelly and
Paysandu Tongues.

HANDY SLICED HAMS IN TINS.

ENGLISH FRUITS IN BOTTLES

AND DELICACIES FOR PICNICS.

FINEST CLOTTED CREAM,

27 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. per tin.

NEW STORES PRICE LIST

CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [22]

ASK FOR

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

and see that you get it.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL.

BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907. [23]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 21st July.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare £4.00

" " " on the following day £5.00

Single £2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

[24]

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of
China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is
Known, the public will
have no further com-
plaint as to their milk
supply."

For Sale at

THE SAVOY,

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.

THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

WATSON & CO., LTD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [25]

THE CITY OF PARIS,

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, BIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907. [26]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities :

EXTRA DRY (Gout Americain).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
" " "POWAN,"	2,338 "	W. A. Valentine.
" " "FATSHAN,"	2,260 "	C. V. Lloyd.
" " "KINSHAN,"	1,995 "	B. Branch.
" " "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,998 "	R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf (West), returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN,"	1,651 tons	Captain E. H. Grainger.
" " "SUI-TAI,"	1,651 "	G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sunday's Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.		

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAIMAM,"	288 tons	Captain J. Willow.
" " "NANNING,"	569 "	Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDIES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

[370]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SHAMSHI, SHUISHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW, They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenes of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip..... \$30.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

[14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJIMAH ...	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	First half Aug.	JAPAN	First half Aug.
TJILATJAP...	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS ...	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

[13]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,	TSIN TING.
THE LATEST METHOD	
of the	
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY	LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,	STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AQUILA STREET.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	REASONABLE FEES.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.	Consultation Free.
	Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

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Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 98 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

NO. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 975 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DUCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Capitols and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Edt.
Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.
Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

OUR CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

[Continued from page 5.]

2. I have carefully considered your observations, and I regret that I am unable to satisfy myself that measures of relief are necessary or justifiable at the present time. In the matter of remittances to this country the Government servants in question are no longer affected by the rate of exchange, and a reduction in the dollar value of imported articles must presumably be only a matter of time if exchange continues to rule high. Moreover I would remind you of the statement in your despatch No. 72 of the 29th March that "house rent is the chief, if not the only, expense of living which is not lower in this Colony than in most others, where Customs duties are levied and where wages are higher." I am bound to add that in my opinion the scale of pay of Government servants in Hongkong compares favourably with that obtaining in most parts of the Empire.

3. I would observe, with reference to the suggestion made in your despatch under reply, that sterling salaries were introduced in order to get rid of the system of making payment in dollars at fluctuating rates of exchange, and even if I were convinced of the necessity of taking steps in the direction which you advocate, I could not agree to any arrangement whereby that system would be revived.

4. In answer to the 10th paragraph of your despatch I have to say that I have no objection to your communicating the present despatch to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council—I have, &c.,

ELGIN.
Governor
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,[Paragraph 12 of Despatch of 5th October, 1906, to the Secretary of State.]
12. There are two other matters which were discussed in the meeting of Council held on 27th September to which I may here briefly refer. The Hon. Mr. Hewett in the course of some remarks on the subject suggested that I should appoint a small Committee to consider the whole question of the salaries of Civil Servants. I informed the Council that was not prepared to adopt this suggestion but that I would place the Hon. Member's remarks before Your Lordship.[Paragraph 4 of Despatch of 25th November, 1906, from Secretary of State.]
4. In paragraph 12 of your despatch you allude to a suggestion made in the Legislative Council by Mr. Hewett that a Committee should be appointed to consider the question of the salaries paid to Civil Servants in Hongkong. I have already expressed my views on the question of salaries in the despatch of which the substance has been communicated to the Council and I regret that I am unable to reconsider my decision. In any case the fact that it spent of economy in Public Works the estimated revenue for 1907 barely covers the estimated expenditure is sufficient reason against any general increase of salaries. In these circumstances I am of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by the adoption of Mr. Hewett's suggestion.[Governor to Secretary of State.]
Government House,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1907.

My Lord,—In accordance with paragraph No. 222 of the Rules and Regulations of H. M.'s Colonial Service, I have the honour to transmitt copies of two memorials on the subject of the salaries of officers of this Government in relation to the exchange value of the gold or gold equivalent in which they are paid. The first memorial, addressed to me for transmission to Your Lordship is signed by Sir F. T. Piggott, Chief Justice, by Sir H. S. Berkeley, who has since resigned from the Colonial Service, and by Mr. S. C. Dunn, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department. It purports also to present the views of Mr. H. R. Phelps, the Local Auditor, and of the late Auditor Master. The second memorial, also addressed to me for similar transmission in the event of my being satisfied of the general correctness of the figures it contains, is signed by the remaining heads of departments with the exception of the Colonial Secretary and of the Director of the Observatory, who is about to retire from the Service; it is also signed by the assistant heads in some of the principal offices.

In forwarding it Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Attorney General, stated that no names of officers in posts below the 2nd class had been appended to it because it was thought undesirable to multiply signatures but that the signatories claimed to speak for all ranks of the Government Service.

I also forward in duplicate a letter on the same subject addressed to Your Lordship by Mr. A. G. Wise, Justice Judge, who gives his reasons for not signing either of the memorials referred to above.

I further transmit a copy of a petition addressed to me through the Colonial Secretary which, with minor alterations to make it applicable to different departments, has been signed by practically all the European officers of the Medical, Sanitary and Public Works Departments. Slightly different petitions of which copies are annexed have been submitted by the Masters of Queen's College, by the European members of the Harbour and Prison Departments and by the European contingent of the Police Force.

Two letters, one dated the 24th December and the other the 21st February, both forwarded at the request of Sir Francis Piggott form the last enclosures to this despatch.

2. It will be seen that except in the Post Office and in the Education Department, whose members have recently received increases in salary, the complaint of the insufficiency of emoluments in the existing circumstances of each is universal throughout the European officers of the Hongkong Government.

Both letters, one dated the 24th December and the other the 21st February

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

This Week.

SPECIAL
SHOW DAYS
OF
Latest
Summer
Fashions.

SMART
MODELS
IN
BLOUSES.

NOVEL
STYLES
IN
LACE GOODS.

NEW
DESIGNS
IN
LADIES' BELTS.

LATEST
CREATIONS
IN
MILLINERY.

W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACC. JNT. OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
SATURDAY,
the 20th July, 1907, at 11 A.M. alongside the
Queen Statue Wharf,

The Steam Launch
"PROGRESS".
Length... 35 feet.
Breadth... 10 6 inches.
Depth... 5
Engines Compound Non-Condensing.
Cylinders... 7 feet 13 inches.
Stroke... 9 inches.
Boiler of Steel Round Horizontal Multitubular.
Length of Do... 4 feet.
Diameter of Do... 4.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1907. [658]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer:

"DELHI"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on-Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. Himalaya,
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. &
P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1907.

FOR SALE.

NEW BICYCLES
FREE WHEELS,
DOUBLE BRAKES;
(COMPLETE)

From \$80.

TYPEWRITERS I

TYPEWRITERS II

FOR SALE,
Repaired, Cleaned, Overhauled,
and Broken Parts Duplicated
under Expert Supervision.
OLD MACHINES RENOVATED.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

BICYCLES
FOR SALE, REPAIRED,
EXCHANGED, AND FOR HIRE.
THE DRAWN CYCLE CO.,
11, D'AOLAI STREET.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1907. [476]

GREEN ISLAND CLOTH COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CLOTH.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$10 per Cask
ex Factory.

In Bags of 350 lbs. net \$2. per Bag
ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMEI
General Manager Co.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906. [478]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that a change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph that they are warned against paying more than 26th November, 1906, in the 4th paragraph which Your Lordship's regret being unable to consider the decision, that measures of were unjustifiable and unnecessary of the same and goes on to state that "in any fact that in spite of economy of

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

OUR CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

[Continued from page 3.]

3. The first of the memorials referred above embodies some inaccuracies. Experience has not shown that "the dollar has risen more than 6d. in 18 months," nor that "the utmost concession a few tradesmen have made is a reduction of 5 p.c. in their price." The sterling equivalent of the dollar has at been below 1/- since the 1st October, 1906, and has never risen to 2/4. Several import firms have reduced their prices between 10 and 20 per cent. since that date. The statement that "so far as European tradesmen are concerned the price of goods has for long been at the rate of one dollar to one shilling coined in England" is not applicable to all goods or it is correct to lay down that Customs duties other Colonies "at most add 10 per cent. to the price." I bought \$20 a month may be the mean rent of houses on the Peak for officials in the position of the signatories of the memorial (of whom one, however, is provided with Government quarters) it is certainly of the average rent of house occupied by Government officers. The statement that "landlords do not find houses property a profitable investment" put forward to show that "it is highly possible to anticipate any reduction of rent is incredible; I am informed also that there during the last year been a tendency of rents of houses in the Peak and Upper Level Victoria to fall slightly. The statement that servants' wages are "roughly no less than 100 a month, including 4 chair coolies" does not apply, as it is said to do, to all classes of officers." Subordinate officers do not keep 4 chair coolies and conveance allowance of \$15 to \$20 is given to officers whose duties require them to make use of rickshaw chairs.

In spite of these inaccuracies which it is been my duty to point out there is much the memorial worthy of Your Lordship's consideration and I would draw special attention to its 10th paragraph.

4. The second memorial puts the case officers on the whole moderately and correctly except that in my opinion Table A, which is intended to show that a head of a unit department requires in live reasonably \$100 per year, say at \$2 to £1,000 per annum and junior officer \$4,290 or say £475 per annum does, as seems to have been anticipated by the memorialists in para 8 of the document prove somewhat too much. But I am satisfied as to the general accuracy of the statements and figures in Tables B and C and that it is overstating the case to say that the cost of dollars of those items of living which are paid for on a silver basis has gone up at least 20 per cent. since 1902 when the Sterling Salary Scheme was introduced and during which year the average annual value of the dollar was 8/- (as of which the value of the dollar was 8/- this rise is the increasing wealth of the community, as evidenced by the growth in the revenue of the Colony, from \$4,900,000 in 1902 to an amount estimated at \$6,448,000 for 1907, so fresh taxation having been imposed to account for this increase of about 30 per cent.)

5. The remaining petitions call for the comment. That submitted by the Medical Department does not gain force by being signed by the entire staff of nurses sisters to whom much that contained in it does not apply. Though the Police are undoubtedly prejudicially affected by receiving smaller number of dollars now than they formerly it must be borne in mind that the get considerable extra silver allowances at free quarters, fuel, light, uniform and passage home and out again for themselves and families; they are thus better off than other European public officers in the Colony.

6. From consideration of the memorials and petitions and of such other information bearing on the matter as I have been able to collect I have come to the conclusion that the case for the memorialists and petitioners can succinctly and fairly be put in the following terms:—

In the last five years the number of dollars received on account of sterling and exchange compensation salaries has been reduced 25 per cent. In the same time dollar payments which make up about 1/4 of the expenditure of senior and somewhat more of that of junior officers have increased by rise of prices at least 20 per cent. while sterling payments which account for 3/4 or less of the total, have decreased by not more than 10 per cent.

7. The purchasing power of an official's sterling salary according to the above statement is in 1907—(2 1/2 x 4/5 + 1 x 11/10) or 67.5% of what it was in 1902.

Neglecting rise in prices for local produce and labour as being probably independent in its cause of the alteration in the gold value of the dollar the proportion of purchasing power of sterling salaries in 1907 to what it was in 1902 resulting solely from this alteration is (1 1/2 x 11/10) or 77.5%.

On similar lines the proportion of the purchasing power of sterling salaries in March 1907 to what it was in November 1905 due solely to the alteration in the value of the dollar from 10/- to 1/9th of a £, is less than 9/10 (1 + 1 x 11/10) or 93%.

8. From whatever point of view these figures are considered it cannot be questioned that there has been a heavy fall in the purchasing power of sterling salaries in the last few years and it could scarcely be expected that this fall should be without effect on the efficiency of the Service generally. Apart from general dissatisfaction several cases have already occurred in which good men have been lost to the Colony by the unattractiveness of the present outlook.

9. Since the memorials above discussed were submitted, I have received despatch No. 256 that 26th November, 1906, in the 4th paragraph which Your Lordship's regret being unable to consider the decision, that measures of were unjustifiable and unnecessary of the same and goes on to state that "in any fact that in spite of economy of

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

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Hongkong, 11th June, 1907.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

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Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY JULY 16, 1907.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Council this afternoon by the Attorney General with regard to life, fire and marine insurance is certain to prove of interest in a community which is the headquarters of several insurance companies and the lucrative sphere of half a hundred others. One of the important sections which will appeal to the policy-holder is that which lays it down that life insurance companies carrying on business in Hongkong must deposit with the Registrar of Companies securities to the value of \$50,000. After the first year, when the Ordinance is in operation each company dealing in life insurance must send in annual returns, sworn to by the principal officer of the company, of the amount of premiums received in Hongkong, and in the case of a company registered in Hongkong, doing business in China, the amount of the premiums received there in respect of the policies issued.

" And the life insurance company shall, after deducting twenty-five per centum therefrom and the net amount of losses or claims actually paid in respect of such policies, deposit with the Registrar of Companies securities of such kinds as aforesaid, to the value of such balance of premiums, until the deposit equal two hundred thousand dollars." That does not seem to be a very extravagant amount, especially in the case of a company doing a large business in the Colony or on the mainland, but it is at least a safeguard that irresponsible mushroom concerns will be prevented from entering on a purely speculative career to the ultimate loss of the policyholders. As regards the nature of the securities required to be deposited, "Any life insurance company may, on giving due notice

to the Registrar of Companies, withdraw from its custody any securities so deposited, on depositing with him approved securities of equal value; and such substituted securities shall for all purposes be treated as securities originally. The Governor shall in any case, whether of original or substituted deposit, be the sole judge of the value of such securities for the purposes of such deposit, and his decision shall be final and conclusive on the life insurance company." Provision is made for the separation of life insurance and annuity contracts accounts which will form what will be known as the life insurance fund: "Provided always that this section shall not apply to any contracts made by any life insurance company existing at the commencement of this Ordinance by the terms of whose deed of settlement the whole of the profits of all the business are paid exclusively to the life-policy holders, and on the face of which contracts the liability of the insured distinctly appears." The other sections which have reference to this branch of insurance deal with the procedure to be adopted in the event of the company having to be wound up, the power of the Court to reduce contracts, notices to policyholders and other formal matters. With regard to fire and marine insurance companies, no mention is made of any deposit being required by the Government, which means that a decidedly unfair advantage is given alien concerns to enter into competition with Hongkong companies which specialise in these branches of insurance. It must not be forgotten that before a Hongkong marine insurance company can operate in Japan, to take a near example, a deposit of 100,000 yen has to be made, but any Japanese marine company may enjoy all the privileges and advantages of a local corporation without offering any guarantee of its soundness by the transference of securities from Japan to Hongkong. The majority of the sections will appeal rather to the lawyer than the layman as will be apparent from this sub-section which says that "If any company or member thereof feels aggrieved by the name of such company having been struck off the register, the company or member may apply to the Court, and the Court, if it be satisfied that it is just to do so, may order the name of the company to be restored to the register, and thereupon the company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if the name thereof has never been struck off, and the Court may, by the order, give such directions and make such provisions as seem just for placing the company and an other persons in the same position, as nearly as may be, as if the name of the company had never been struck off." That would seem to offer an abundance of practice for the legal fraternity in the event of differences of opinion arising among the members should a company encounter difficulties in its operations. Finally, it is laid down that the provisions of this Ordinance will not apply to any life insurance company which has made a deposit in Great Britain under the provisions of the Life Assurance Acts 1870 to 1872, and the Governor-in-Council may at any time in his discretion and for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit exempt from any or all the provisions of this Ordinance any life or marine insurance company.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

While there are some people who are compulsorily obliged to lead the simple life, from the cheerful ne'er-do-well to the dyspeptic millionaire, to say nothing of that class of literary scribes who resort to fantastical methods in order to keep their ephemeral reputations green, it is seldom that we meet that type of individual in the Far East. Nevertheless he is to be found in "Sunny Singapore," as a ministerial writer who wrote mainly about Malaya called it, and he is a curious sort of character altogether. He is a titled personage who goes under the name of the Baron de Horn, but that appears to be his designation when travelling *laugh*, for on high occasions he blossoms out into his full title of Prince Alexander Tsar. Whether his pretensions to either of these titles are well founded does not appear, for the Singapore papers give his name and rank within quotation marks, as if they would throw doubt on the subject, but then they treat the Baron with such obvious respect that they seem to fear the result of any playful allusion to the Prince's forebears. Alexander, it seems, has made a vow of poverty, but how he managed to reach Singapore when he hadn't a sou it is difficult to imagine. The only conclusion is that he followed the example of those travelling hucksters who declare that they are walking round the world for bet; and generally spend their time from Naples to San Francisco on board a comfortable passenger steamer. At all events Alexander settled down in Singapore some months ago and proceeded to make the acquaintance of a Chinaman. He asked for rice, and not only did the Chinaman provide him with a meal but he also gave him room, which is abundant testimony to the generous instincts of the Chinese in Singapore. The Prince and the Chinaman lived together contented

ly, the former sharing the latter's *wakan*; they call their chow in the South until one day a cocoanut tree in the compound was blown down. The philanthropist proceeded to gather the nuts, whereupon Alexander caught up a knife and chased him off the premises. By this time it appears that His Highness had arrived at the conclusion that he owned the premises, that the Chinaman who had given him a bed and his food was an intruder, and that he should make an end of such an anomalous state of affairs. At any rate, he chased the Chinaman off the grounds, barricaded himself in the house, and lived 'till the life of a recluse, doubtless feeding on the nuts which the owner had been prevented from gathering. The case came into Court and Alexander valiantly proclaimed his right to stay on the premises, to sell them if he thought fit, and to deal with them as he would with his own. He lived on rice and vegetables, he said, which he got from friends and patients—for it should be understood that the Prince on his own account gave medicine to poor Chinese. One is inclined to wonder if Alexander is a quack in more senses than one? The Court gave judgment for the Chinaman—to the utter stupefaction of the noble defendant, we have not the slightest doubt—and now Alexander is without a home. But he has always his title or titles, and he can always get under them when it begins to rain, but he would be well advised if he steered a course away from Hongkong because titled gentry with a penchant for leading the simple life at other people's expense are not higgled to the breast here. There is a moral in the tale of poor opium-smokers which needs no pointing out.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE English mail of the 15th June was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

LIEUTENANT W. A. Olding, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, left the command on 12th instant, per s.s. *Cheng Sing*, for Tientsin, for duty.

CAPTAIN E. L. E. Whitehead, R.G.A., will perform the duties of honorary secretary, Soldiers' Club, during the absence on leave of Captain B. S. Phillipps, R.E.

THE two youngsters who were arrested on Sunday for breaking into a dyeing shop in Yee Woo Street, East Point, and stealing two rolls of "grass cloth" under circumstances recorded in our last issue, were released this morning. They will also be detained in jail for forty-eight hours.

ON MATTHEW NATHAN.

A FRIENDLY game of water polo was played at Stonecutters' Island yesterday afternoon, between the V.R.C. and 87th Co., R.G.A. It resulted in a draw. A Water-Polo League match will be played off at the V.R.C. enclosure for the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition on Thursday afternoon, at 5.30 p.m. The teams will be V.R.C. vs. R.E. "B" team, and on Friday the Corinthian Yacht vs. "B" team, Middlesex Regiment vs. 5.30 p.m.

INSPECTOR Ritchie charged a coolie named Lau Wu before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, in the Police Court, this morning, with stealing a brass plate, valued at \$4, the property of the P. and O. Company. The accused admitted the charge. Police Constable 13 made the arrest. Early this morning he saw defendant ripping the plate from its position on the D. and O. wharf. A sentence of six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks was passed. Mr. E. V. D. Parr represented the complainant.

A JAPANESE named Aikichi Furukawa, who was banished from the Colony on the 14th November, 1903, after a conviction at the Prince Court, returned to the Colony a month ago and during that time he has been successful in eluding the police. Detective Sergeant Marston located him at 3, Hillside Terrace, Wan Chai, yesterday. He was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, at the Police Court, this morning, with returning from banishment. Accused entered a plea of guilty. His W.C. ship passed sentence of one year's hard labour.

MOK MUN, a sailor, employed on board the West River steamer *Chen Po*, died suddenly this morning, at West Point, under tragic circumstances. At about seven o'clock this morning two other sailors left the ship to go to a tea shop in Queen's Road where they had some refreshment. On way back to the ship Mok complained of being ill. In Wilmer Street he collapsed. Inspector Fenlon sent an ambulance to the scene. Mok died on the way to hospital. The cause of death is unknown. Deceased was twelve years of age.

A GOOD deal of amusement was occasioned at the Police Court, this forenoon, when a police inspector, who had previously been listed as a witness, declared that he followed the example of those travelling hucksters who declare that they are walking round the world for bet; and generally spend their time from Naples to San Francisco on board a comfortable passenger steamer. At all events Alexander settled down in Singapore some months ago and proceeded to make the acquaintance of a Chinaman. He asked for rice, and not only did the Chinaman provide him with a meal but he also gave him room, which is abundant testimony to the generous instincts of the Chinese in Singapore. The Prince and the Chinaman lived together contented

ANTI-OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT CANTON.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR OPIUM SMOKERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 16th July.

Another meeting was held at the Oi Yuk Charitable Institutions yesterday afternoon to discuss what steps should be taken to help all opium-smoking patients upon the enforcement of the anti-opium regulation. Kung Sun-tsun, the Acting Provincial Judge, the Kwang-chow Prefect, Chan Mong-tsang, the two magistrates of Namhoi and Punyu, and several police officials, etc., were present, as well as representatives of the Charitable Institutions, the commercial circle, members of the educational body and the Press. The Provincial Judge and the Kwangchow Prefect were voted to the chair.

The following resolutions were brought up for discussion and passed: "That an anti-opium association be formed in Canton for the purpose of advising opium smokers to get rid of their habit, assisting the Government in the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations, distributing anti-opium medicines to habitual smokers and sending members of the association to hold meetings against the opium curse. (1) That the association be worked by the regulations recently drawn up by the Provincial Judge and that, before the 19th instant, the Nine Canton Charitable Institutions, the Seventy-two Guild Associations and others elect a president for the above association. (2) That before the 1st day of the 7th moon the association make arrangements for the opening of a hospital for the admittance and treatment of poor opium-smokers. (3) That patients be admitted to this hospital from the 1st day of the 7th moon to the 15th day of the 8th moon and that patients be treated in this institution to the end of the ninth moon. (4) That the opening of an industrial institution for the admission of those left desolate by the abolition of opium smoking be left in the hands of the Nine Canton Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guild Associations."

PRACTICAL AIDS.

The following amounts were collected at the meeting for the carrying out of the anti-opium regulations and the opening of the anti-opium association, hospital, etc.—Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sun-tsun \$300; Kwangchow Prefect, Chan Mong-tsang \$300; the Namhoi Magistrate, Lau Hong-tong \$100; the Punyu Magistrate, Cheng Wing \$100; the Central Police Department \$50; the superintendent of the Western Police Station, Pak-ping \$20; and the Secretary of the Police Department, Chung Joo-leung \$50.

LORD ELGIN'S APPRECIATION.

The following despatch from the Secretary State for the Colonies with regard to Sir Matthew Nathan's departure was laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, this afternoon:—

Downing Street,

31st May, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 104 of April 23rd, reporting your assumption of the administration and enclosing extracts from the local press with regard to Sir Matthew Nathan's departure.

These papers afford gratifying evidence of the esteem in which the retiring Governor is held by all classes of the population of the Colony, and I have read them with much pleasure.

In the addresses presented to Sir Matthew Nathan on his departure reference has been made to the many important services which he rendered to the Colony during the period of his administration. I cordially associate myself with all that was said on the occasion, and fully sympathise with the regret so generally expressed, that his connexion with Hongkong has not extended to the full term during which a Governor ordinarily holds office.

But in the public interests His Majesty's Government found it necessary to invite Sir Matthew Nathan to give the benefit of his proved ability in another portion of the Empire, and I desire to record my appreciation of the ready service which he has rendered to the Colony.

These addresses presented to Sir Matthew Nathan on his departure reference has been made to the many important services which he rendered to the Colony during the period of his administration. I cordially associate myself with all that was said on the occasion, and fully sympathise with the regret so generally expressed, that his connexion with Hongkong has not extended to the full term during which a Governor ordinarily holds office.

It is rather the members of the Civil Service who are to be pitied. As I understand it, they have

been compelled to leave the Colony, and I hope that they will be able to find employment elsewhere.

After a pause, Mr. E. V. D. Parr said: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Matthew Nathan's despatch No. 93 of the 18th of April forwarding a copy of the report of the committee appointed to collect funds and to deal with cases of distress caused by the typhoon of the 18th of September last.

2. The inhabitants of Hongkong are entitled to the greatest credit for the energetic measures which they took to repair the disaster and for the liberality with which they subscribed to the relief fund. I note with great pleasure Sir Matthew Nathan's testimony to the admirable work performed by Sir F. J. V. Jorge, chairman of the Civil Service, and on their part they have

right to look to the Colony to give them an adequate amount compensation with their services, and also to enable them to maintain their position on some scale of comfort. I have, therefore, very much pleasure in supporting this resolution. I am sure that my unofficial colleagues in this Colony will unanimously support me in dealing with this. (Applause).

After a pause, Mr. E. V. D. Parr said: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Matthew Nathan's despatch No. 93 of the 18th of April forwarding a copy of the report of the committee appointed to collect funds and to deal with cases of distress caused by the typhoon of the 18th of September last.

3. I cordially approve that the members of the Civil Service should be allowed to

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.; His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Maj.-Gen. Broadwood, C.B.), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomas (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts (Attorney General), Hon. Captain F. J. Badley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. W. Chatman (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Henry Keawick and Mr. A. G. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT:
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt.

MINUTES.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PINNACLE MINUTES.
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 26 to 30, inclusive.

It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

PAPERS.
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following papers:—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to Sir Matthew Nathan's departure (No. 26 of 1907).

Reports on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong, for the year 1906 (No. 27 of 1907).

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the report of the Typhoon Relief Fund Committee (No. 29 of 1907).

Correspondence regarding salaries of European Civil Servants (No. 30 of 1907).

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

The Colonial Secretary in moving the following resolution:—"Resolved that the principle of the payment of salaries of European Civil Servants contained in Lord Elgin's despatch No. 122 of the 11th June, 1907, be approved," said:—

Telegrams.

[Reuters.]

The United States and Japan.

London, 14th July.

A report that a Japanese has been arrested in San Diego, California, for sketching a fort, has created much stir in America, but the Government at Washington affirms that it has no official information of the occurrence.

A remarkable feature in the situation is that Eastern America is constantly uninformed of what is happening in the West until the San Francisco newspapers reach New York.

Korea and the Hague Conference.

The Korean deputation at the Hague yesterday presented Mr. Choate with a Korean protest. Mr. Choate while dwelling on the goodwill of the United States for Korea said if it wished to make representations it should address Washington.

Later.

France.

President Fallières, while returning from the review at Longchamps on the 14th inst., was fired at by a man who proved to be insane.

Two shots were fired, but no one was hurt.

Opening of the Cardiff Dock.

The King and Queen opened the new dock at Cardiff, and the King knighted the Lord Mayor of Cardiff.

Russia.

A document published in St. Petersburg indicts, on capital charges, General Stoeckel, Fock, Smirnoff, and Reuss, for concocting false reports of battles, and for recommending defeated Generals for decorations.

A RASH CHAUFFEUR.

CONVICTED FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.

Chu Pak Ock, the deaf and dumb chauffeur, who has become notorious of late for his wild driving about the city, was summoned before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, at noon, to-day, for recklessly driving his automobile along the Praya East, on the night of the 11th instant, to the common danger of the public, and for doing damage to the extent of \$5 to an electric tramcar.

Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, prosecuted. Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence. Mr. A. Course watched the case on behalf of the Tramway Company.

Mr. Grist—The defendant in this case, your Worship, is both deaf and dumb.

His Worship—He had better not drive the car then.

Proceeding. Mr. Grist submitted that the accused took all the necessary precautions when he was out driving in his car. He has two engineers standing on each side of the auto, one was to look one way and the other, the other way, so as to guard against any accidents.

His Worship—He is charged with furious driving?

Mr. Grist—It is all in one charge, your Worship.

Inspector Gourlay—No, he is not. The charge is driving to the common danger of the public. He has not knocked over anybody.

Mr. Grist—Then the two charges can be taken together. The fact is he has only damaged some property.

George Hoggarth, chief excise officer, employed by the Opium Farm, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He testified to the effect that at about seven o'clock on the night of the 11th instant, he was travelling in an electric tramcar, going in a westerly direction. On the left hand side of the road was a brown ricksha, also westward bound. When the tramcar came abreast of the ricksha witness heard the sound of a horn. On looking round witness saw that the ricksha had whipped into the gutter and a motorcar had appeared on the scene. The motor, which was in charge of the accused, then made an attempt to get past the tramcar and the ricksha. In doing so it collided with the tram. Two ladies, went on the witness, who were in the tram, became alarmed, and remarked that they feared that the motor would enter the tram. (Laughter.)

Mr. Grist—That is not evidence.

Continuing, witness said that had the auto struck the ricksha something serious would have occurred.

His Worship—Had the ricksha a fare?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Grist—This occurred between Observation Place and No. 2 Police Station?—Yes.

The motorcar was the overtaking vehicle?

Yes.

Supposing the ricksha was not on that side of the road—or was not there at all—would there be any danger?

The witness thought for a while and answered: Yes, I think there would still be danger, at the speed he was going.

Do you think the motorcar was travelling at a very fast rate?—I do.

How many miles do you think he was travelling?—I think about 20 miles an hour.

Mr. Grist said that the electric tramcar was travelling sixteen miles. Motorcars, in England, he submitted, were allowed to go 30 miles an hour.

The motorman of electric tramcar No. 32 stated that on the night in question he had to pull up his tram in order to allow the defendant's motor to overtake him. The motor then collided with his tram.

Arthur Couse, traffic manager of the Tramway Company, spoke as to the damage done to the car. The brass hand rail, the corner rail and part of the footboard were torn away.

He placed the damage done, roughly, at \$5.

Inspector Gourlay—Have you had many complaints about the defendant's motorcar?

Yes, many. On many occasions have had to stop to allow him to go past.

Mr. Grist—There are complaints about every motorcar.

That concluded the case for the prosecution. Mr. Grist started by quoting authorities. Then he submitted that the summonses were purely a matter of damages, which should have been taken to a civil court. He contended that at home the driver of a motorcar cannot be prosecuted until he refuses to pay reasonable compensation for the damage done; then he can be apprehended. In this case, he said, the accused did not refuse to pay for the damage—in fact no demand was made for any. He would, therefore, ask that no conviction be made on that charge as his client was willing to pay. That he stated, disposed of that charge. As regards the other charge, viz., reckless driving Mr. Grist observed that it was a matter of opinion as to what is driving to the common danger of the public. There have been a goodly number of these cases at home; he went on, and lately both the public and the Bench have come to recognise the hardness of motorcars on the public road. Motorcars, said Mr. Grist, are always under control, and although they may travel at a very fast speed they can always be brought up within a few yards. The question remains: "Is the motorcar dangerous?" If that ricksha hadn't happened to be there—

A Voice: "If!" (Laughter). Mr. Grist said that nothing would have happened. Under the circumstances his client had to put out of its way.

His Worship—Was the ricksha on the right side of the road?

Mr. Grist—Oh, yes. The motorcar was following the tram.

Mr. Hoggarth—Overtaking the tram.

Mr. Grist—Overtaking both. Finding then that he could not get past, the car and the ricksha at a point further down the road the accused made a dash to clear before that point was reached. Another inch or an inch and a half and he would have got through. The tram, the solicitor said, was travelling at the same speed as did the auto, and in clearing the ricksha the tram struck the motor. Who was in danger? He would call a man, if the Court wished, to say that the defendant was the most skilful driver in the Colony. Although he is deaf and dumb he engages two engineers to make up for his physical misfortune. At regard the question of his client speaking, he stated that that did not interest anyone, for the less said was the better. (Laughter.) "What we say," concluded Mr. Grist, "is that we were taking all the necessary precautions to safeguard the public and the car, and I submit that the case should be discharged with a caution."

His Worship—I cautioned him a week ago.

I also advised him not to drive the car.

Mr. Grist—If he likes to drive the car no one can stop him.

His Worship—I think he is rash. He doesn't appear to mind fine much.

Mr. Grist—Money is no object to him, your Worship.

The accused was fined \$30 and ordered to pay compensation to the Tramway Company.

BUILDING CONTRACTS.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS.

His Honour the Chief Justice presided in Original Jurisdiction this morning at the Supreme Court to hear further arguments in the matter of the arbitration between the executors and executors of Choy Chan, deceased, and Tsang King, contractor. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. A. C. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown's solicitor, of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, represented the defendant.

It will be remembered that in this case the late Choy Chan called the defendant and arranged with him for the building of 30 Chinese houses, for shops and dwelling houses, and also for the pulling down and re-building of another 15 Chinese houses, the work, after an extension of time, to be completed by April 15, 1904. Under the first contract it was agreed by and between the parties that if the work was not completed by contract date the defendant was to forfeit to plaintiffs as liquidated damages \$75 per diem in the case of the 30 houses and \$20 in the case of the 15 houses, for every day the work remained uncompleted after the said 15th April, 1904. The defendant did not complete the work, and on June 2nd, 1904, the work was taken out of his hands. The work was to be done under the supervision of Mr. W. Daby, architect and engineer, who was to certify that it was completed to his satisfaction, and all disputes were to be submitted to him for arbitration. By a later agreement it was arranged between the parties that instead of \$75 and \$20 respectively to be paid as penalties, the defendant was to pay \$3,000 for the first month and \$3,000 for the second month for which the work remained uncompleted.

Sir Henry said that the point they had to consider was what was in the minds of the parties when they agreed that the defendant should compensate plaintiffs in the sums of \$3,000 for the first month and \$6,000 for the second for which the work was uncompleted, and said it was clear that the intention was that the two large sums were to be paid as compensation in full discharge of all liabilities, and nothing more. It was liquidated damages and not a penalty.

His Honour: But it seems to me that they got sick of waiting, and said if the work was not completed within the extended time they would not be satisfied with \$75 a day but would take a lump sum of \$3,000 for the first and \$6,000 for the second month's delay.

Sir Henry: But there was no penalty; it was liquidated damages, and when the agreement was made it was never contemplated that the delay would extend over the first month, and the compensation was doubled for the reason that in the second month there was greater probability of loss of tenants than in the first month.

Sir Henry then quoted authorities at considerable length in support of his argument that the liquidated damages were not a penalty. After hearing further authorities from Sir Henry, His Honour said he need not call upon Mr. Slade to reply as nothing had been said, and no authorities quoted sufficiently to the point to cause him to alter his decision previously arrived at, and that decision would stand.

Arthur Couse, traffic manager of the Tramway Company, spoke as to the damage done to the car. The brass hand rail, the corner rail and part of the footboard were torn away. He placed the damage done, roughly, at \$5.

Inspector Gourlay—Have you had many complaints about the defendant's motorcar?

OUR CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

TAXPAYERS' HEAVILY MULCTED.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION TO BE MADE RETROSPECTIVE.

Sessional Paper No. 30 of 1907, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council this afternoon, contained correspondence and memorials on the subject of salaries of European Civil Servants in the Colony. We reproduce a few of the more important despatches bearing on the question, concluding with Lord Elgin's despatch which, with the Council's approval, sanctions an arrangement for the granting of exchange compensation which the Officer Administering the Government is authorised "to put in force at once with effect from the 1st of January last."

[Telegram from Governor, Hongkong, to Secretary of State.]

14th May, 1906.

The constant rise in silver is seriously affecting sterling salaries and the Legislative Council are pressing for action by the Government. I think some relief is necessary. I propose as a temporary measure, to pay the sterling salaries for the remainder of the year from the 1st May half at the current rate and half at the 1 shilling and 8 pence rate provided in the Estimates.

I likewise propose to pay the dollar carrying exchange compensation as if the Exchange was the mean between current rate and 1 shilling and 8 pence. Kindly telegraph sanction.

[Telegram from Secretary of State to Governor, Hongkong.]

19th May, 1906.

Your telegram of 14 May. You can submit for consideration proposals to grant relief to prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status, but I am not prepared to consider any allowance to officers more highly paid.

[From Governor to Secretary of State.]

Government House, Confidential. Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

My Lord,—Referring to my telegram of the 14th and to Your Lordship's of the 19th May on the subject of relief to Government servants on account of the rise in silver seriously affecting sterling salaries, of which telegrams I enclose copies for convenience of reference, I have the honour to point out that prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status with regard to whose relief Your Lordship is prepared to consider proposals are not the persons most affected by the present state of affairs. They are provided with Government quarters, fuel, and light; whereas rent is a very heavy item of local expenditure on the part of persons for whom no such provision is made and a great proportion are also unmarried and live in messes, an arrangement which greatly reduces the necessary cost of living. It is the class above these such as schoolmasters and the junior European officers in the various departments that are most affected by the reduction in income resulting from the fall of the dollar, though senior married officers with families and no private means also suffer, and of course all officers drawing sterling or exchange compensation salaries are affected to the extent of the proportion of their income expended locally.

2. In June, 1902, when the sterling salary scheme now generally in force was approved by Mr. Chamberlain the value of the dollar was 1/8. In June, 1906, salaries were paid at a rate of 2/1 the dollar. The dollar's value of the sterling and exchange compensation salaries has thus fallen in 4 years to 83/102 or to just over 4/5ths of its former value.

3. It is true that in some instances salaries have been raised beyond the amount approved in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 17 of the 1st June, 1902, but this has been on account of increased work or responsibility and not on account to decline in the local value of the sterling salary or exchange compensation. It is also true that the value of so much of the salary as is sent home by officers on account of insurance policy, maintenance of relatives or education of children in England, or purchase of goods from England has not fallen in value, but it is equally true that if in 1902 it was possible for an officer to devote 1/5th of his salary to these purposes and to make provision for the future it is not possible for him to do so, devote any sum at the present time except by a curtailment of local expenditure which becomes less and less possible as local prices rise. I would add that, though trade were flourishing and the chances of successful competition with the European retail merchants enhanced this should bring about a fall in the price of European goods purchased locally, no such fall has practically taken place at present.

4. The strongest argument against payment of sterling or exchange compensation salaries is a rate might for the reasons already given be 2/1. The advantage of this scheme would be to do away with all fluctuations in the local values of salaries. The objection to this scheme would be that if the dollar fell to say 1/6 or less the whole question of exchange compensation and then of sterling salaries would come up again.

5. Other schemes will doubtless suggest themselves to anyone considering this intricate subject, but they will probably only be variations of those I have set forth as possible means of solving this problem. On the whole I am now disposed to consider the third scheme by which, if the dollar goes above 2/1, payment will be made at that rate and if it goes below at the average rate of the preceding month is the one which offers the most permanent and equitable solution.

6. Your Lordship's telegram of the 19th May debars me from making any recommendation in this matter, but I have nevertheless thought it advisable to write fully with regard to it, and I shall be greatly obliged if I could be furnished with an expression of Your Lordship's views that I can put before the Legislative Council of the Colony. I would add that the subject was brought before the meeting of the Executive Council on the 10th May last, when Sir Paul Chater, the Senior Unofficial Member, asked me to appoint a Committee to inquire into it, a course which did not appear to me to be advisable. To a question as to whether the Government would consider the advisability of granting relief to those Civil Servants who were drawing their pay on a sterling basis, put by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., representative of the rate-payers in the Legislative Council, at their meeting on the 17th May, I replied that I had communicated with Your Lordship in the matter. Mr. E. A. Hewett, the member representing the Chamber of Commerce, has also asked questions on the subject which he has intimated to me he proposes to bring up again when the Estimates are under consideration in September next. I have, etc.

M. NATHAN.
The Right Honorable.
THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.C.,
&c., &c., &c.

[From Secretary of State to Governor.]
Hongkong.
Confidential.

Dowing Street,
24th August, 1906.
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential despatch of the 13th ultimo in which you give various suggestions for meeting the effects of the rise in the sterling and exchange rates of the Colony.

5. The suggestion embodied in my telegram of the 14th May was based on the conviction that some action in the matter was required, and that decision previously arrived at, and that decision would stand.

[Continued on page 2.]

carried out to make half the sterling salaries and half exchange compensation payable at a fixed rate rather lower than that current at the date of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 20th July, 1902—1/8 instead of 1/6—and half at the average rate of the preceding month. In other words sterling salaries and exchange compensation become half a dollar and half a sterling emolument. By the permanent adoption of the arrangement when the dollar was above 1/8 the Government's gain and officers' loss, and when it was below that amount the officers' gain and Government's loss, would be one half what it is with existing arrangements.

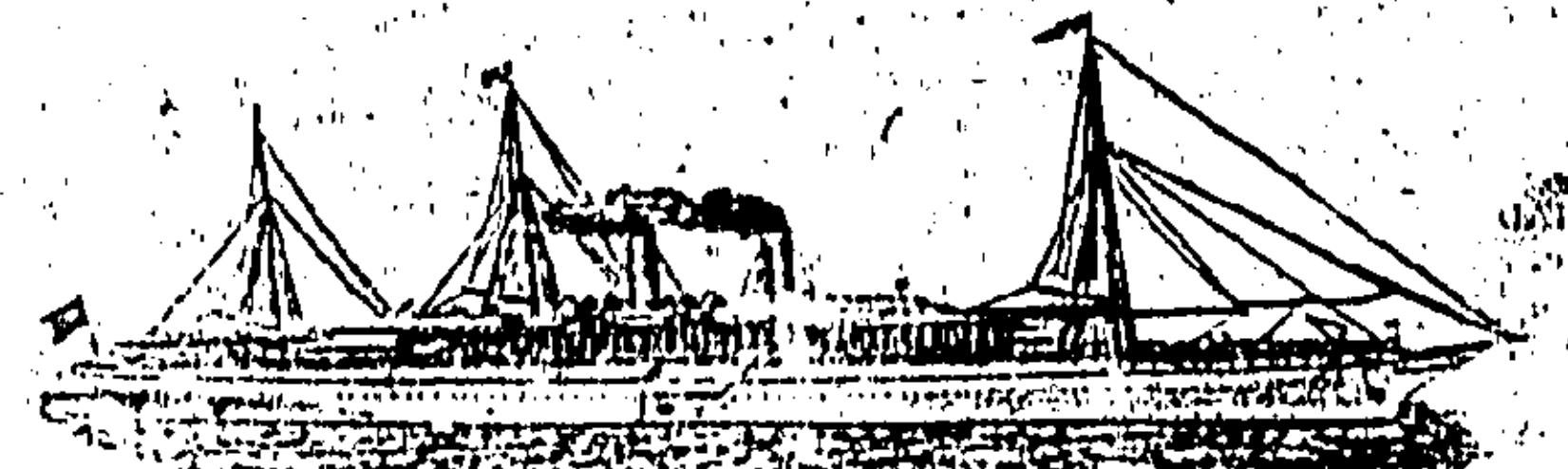
Taking a concrete case of a salary of £500 and assuming possible in the future a fluctuation of the gold value of the dollar to be about as much as it has been in the last 30 years, i.e., between 4/5 and 1/5, the fluctuation of the salary in dollars would be from \$4,250 to \$6,333 or about half its lowest amount.

6. Another scheme would be to fix a range within which sterling salaries and exchange compensation would be paid at the average rate of exchange of the preceding month and beyond which they would be paid at the rate of the limits of the range. Thus if the range was 1/8 to 2/1 and the dollar was above 2/1 they would be paid at 2/1 and if the dollar was below 1/8 at 1/8. The objection to the system is that the range is small, as it would be with the above limits, the scheme would practically be the same as converting sterling salaries into dollar salaries for local payment and if large say 1/6 to 2/2 would not remove the present difficulties.

Taking the same concrete instance as before the salary in dollars would be liable to fluctuate from \$5,000 to \$6,000 or 1/5th of its lowest amount with the smaller range suggested or from \$4,616 to \$6,660 or 4/5

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"ATHENIAN"	WEDNESDAY, July 17th Aug. 10th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	THURSDAY, Aug. 1st Aug. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th Sept. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	THURSDAY, Aug. 29th Sept. 16th
"TARTAR"	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th Oct. 5th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	THURSDAY, Sept. 26th Oct. 14th
"EMPEROR"	will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
	Intermediate steamer will depart from Hongkong at 12 Noon.

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For	Steamship	To	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	TAISANGI	WED'DAY	17th July, Noon
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG*	WED'DAY	17th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSAMG*	FRIDAY	19th July, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN v. SWATOW & CHEFOO-CHIPSHING*	FRIDAY	19th July, 4 P.M.	

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Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

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STEAMERS. TO SAIL.

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TIENTSIN		
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	18th
CEBU and ILIOLO	"BUNGKIANG"	24th
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	29th
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"OHINGTU"	3rd Aug, 4 P.M.

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Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

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Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

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HABSBURG 2nd Aug.

SCANDIA 7th Aug.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

HABSBURG 4th Sept.

RHENANIA 4th Oct. [3]

RHENANIA 4th Oct. [3]

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For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907. [15]

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THE Steamship "EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. [16]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

THE Company's Steamship "SALAZIE."

Captain Allard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 22nd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. [10]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. [16]

STEAM TO CANTON.

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Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

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Shipping.

Arrivals.
Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. Fraser, 15th July, Manila 13th July, Hemp, S., T. & Co.
Spir, Nor. s.s., 870, A. Steens, 14th July, Bangkok 8th July, Rice and Wood, S., W. & Co.
Kagoshima Maru, s.s., 2,731, K. Kuri, 16th July—Dobony via Paris 29th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.
Glengie, Br. s.s., 2,109, W. T. Larkins, 16th July—Singapore 11th July, Gen—Jin Ho & Co.
Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, A. E. Hodges, 16th July—Fochow 1st July, Amy 14th, and Swatow 15th, Gen—D. L. & Co.
Ceylon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,42, F. L. Pyne, 16th July—Shanghai 14th July, Ballast, N. Y. K.
Hulchow, Br. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 16th July—Canton 15th July, Gen—B. & S.
Chiuyen, Ch. s.s., 1,77, C. Stewart, 16th July—Canton 15th July, Gen—C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances at the Harbour.
Kokishima, for Ushio.
Halmus, for Swatow.
Kagoshima Maru, for Shanghai.
Tamine, for Manila.
Solsad, for Siagon.

Departures.

July 16.
Wangtsa, for Saigon.
German Leiche, for Singapore.
Signal, f. Pakhoi.
Stand, for Shanghai.
Hamun, for Coast Potts.
Shohei Maru, for Swatow.
Kwangtung, for Canton.
Chingking, for Canton.
Kuklung, for Canton.
Nerile, for Canton.
Derment, for Canton.
Jackia, for Bombay.
Taming, for Manila.
Solita, for Saigon.
Michael Jebson, for Haiphong.
Matthew, for Bangkok.
Standard, for Shanghai.

Passengers arrived.

Per Gleichen, from Singapore, 1,200 Chinese.
Per Haiching, from Coast, Paris—Mr. F. A. Hankey Mrs. Hook and child, and 144 Chinese.

Per Zafiro, from Manila—Hon. T. P. de Tavel, Messrs. Theo. S. Hansmann, W. H. Granberry, T. H. Lathrop, G. L. Masten, Charles Ott, Wm. R. Rosenkrantz, Rev. N. Peitz, Lieut. Col. and Mrs Clinton, Messrs. C. E. Nathorst, C. W. Frick, T. W. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Zucker, Messrs. Husted, L. M. Sieira, Dr. C. H. Soll, Mr. and Mrs. N. Phattiring and a child, Mr. C. A. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Hayes, Messis B. M. Gage, Carl Richard, Tam Chee Liang, A. E. Bickler, Syk Yuen, R. J. Mannahan, and Mrs. Smith.

Shipping Reports.

Sir. Sir, from Bangkok—Fine weather.
Sir. Haiching, from Coast Ports—Moderate to light S.W. winds and fine clear weather throughout.

Sir. Glengie, from Singapore—Fine weather with light to moderate South Westerly winds and passing showers throughout.

Sir. Zafiro, from Manila—Light moderate and smooth sea from am to 21 N. thence strong W.S.W. wind and rough sea to port.

VESSELS IN PORT.

GERMANY.
Aughin, Ger. s.s., 1,000, Chr. Fümpel, 14th July—Bangkok 4th July, and Swatow 13th, Rice—B. & S.
Asia, Br. s.s., 4,975, Harry Gaukroger, 10th July—San Francisco 11th June, Honolulu 18th, Yokohama 1st July, Kolig, Nagasaki 6th, and Shanghai 7th, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,410, A. O. Cooper, 4th July—Vancouver, B.C. 6th June, and Shanghai 1st July, Gen—C. P. R. Co.
Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.M., 30th June—Vancouver, (B.C.) 11th June, and Shanghai 27th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
Fri. Nor. s.s., 763, C. Wake, 15th July—Tourane 12th July, Salt—Agaard, Thore, & Co.
Frithjof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 12th July—Hongay 9th July, Coal—Agaard, Thore, & Co.
Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1,276, H. Uecker, 14th July—Macassar 6th July, Sugar, Gen.—J. C. J.
Hue, Fr. s.s., 704, J. Pannier, 15th July—Haiphong and Ports 11th July, Gen.—A. R. M.
Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,006, F. E. Cope, 14th July—Shanghai 11th July, Gen.—N. V. K.
Kumgang, Br. s.s., 3,078, E. J. Buller, 11th July—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 6th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Manila, Ger. s.s., 1,108, J. Minsten, 29th June—Australian Ports and Manila 26th June, Gen—M. & Co.
Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,04, G. MacKenzie, 15th July—Canton 14th July, Gen—B. & S.
Orland, Nor. s.s., 917, T. A. L. Lee, 12th July—Hamburg 24th May, Gen—Order.
Pitsanulok, Ger. s.s., 1,267, D. Reimers, 12th July—Bangkok and Hoikow 6th July, Rice—B. & S.
Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,023, O. Cornelessen, 14th July—Bangkok and Swatow 13th July, Rice—N. Y. K.
Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,22, H. G. Nielsen, 9th July—Rajang (Borneo) 3rd July, Timber—S. W. & Co.
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,08, R. Peter en, 10th July—Bangkok 4th July, Rice and Timber—M. & S.
Shakano Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,32, T. Sugi, 7th July—Saigon 3rd July, Rice—Order.
Taisang, Br. s.s., 1,144, D. Christie, 15th July—Canton 14th July, Gen—J. M. & Co.
Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, L. Dawson, 14th July—Melbourne 11th June, Sydney 20th, Thursday Island 21st, Port Darwin 3rd July, Zambangga 8th, and Manila 12th, Gen—B. & S.
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 659, Bendixen, 15th July—Haiphong 12th July, and Poing 14th, Gen—J. & Co.
Vienna, Br. s.s., 2,863, J. Jones, 13th July—Canton 12th July, Ballast—S. O. Co.
Wingsong, Br. s.s., 1,126, H. J. Walker, 12th July—Moji 5th July, Coal—J. M. & Co.

DUCK RETURNS.

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Stanley " "
Woolrich "

TELEGRAMS EXPE 100.

Zieten, Singapore, M. & Co., July 17.
Numata, Shanghai, P. & A. Co., July 17.
Tuton Maru, Moji, N. Y. K., July 17.
Kutang, Singapore, M. & Co., July 18.
Sand, Shanghai, S. W. & Co., July 18.
Macassar, Singapore, S. W. & Co., July 18.
Tanjung, Singapore, S. W. & Co., July 19.
Aust. h., Sandakan, M. & Co., July 20.
Tibabas, Macassar, McG. & G., July 21.
Glenlochy, Singapore, M. M., July 22.
Salazie, Singapore, N. Y. K., July 23.
Minnesota, Sydney, M. & Co., July 24.
Waldemar, Swanley, M. & Co., July 25.
Fookang, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co., July 26.
Calcutta, Singapore, M. & Co., July 28.

The Ships Passed Canal.

31st May—Revenue, China (P. & O.), P. F. Friedrich, Ernest Simons, Aholl, Sado Maru, Sutor, Sanuki Maru, Siblton, 4th June—Claverhill, Alderney, Konang Sl., Rhenania, Lingkhan, Tlan, Andre Rickmers, 7th June—Denholm, Dilon, Salute, Simea, Breconshire, Unistra, Antilochus, 11th June—Bennetlich, Ambra, Prince Ludovic, 14th June—Bayern, Belder, Satsuma, Tokion, Villa de la Cielo, Binge Maru, Persia, Tambu Maru, 18th June—Glenlochy, 21st June—Saxonia, Sunda, Kinluu, Marcellus, 25th June—Idomenus, Monmouthshire, Sambla, Ghaze, Nevelen, Puritan, Surpdon, Tourane, Zetten, Scharsfeld, 28th June—Formosa, Gneisenau, Monrovia, Kaunach Maru, Salutus, Wilh. Priam, 2nd July—Hoherstaufen, Benno Maru, Inada Maru, Paona, 5th July—Oceanus, Indra, Ajak, Palma, Teucer, Chikyu Maru, Nire, Vorwarte, 9th July—Inaba Maru, 12th July—Iyo Maru, Glenearn.

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Post Office.

A Mail will close for:
Haiphong—Per Triforma, 17th July, 8 A.M.
Quong-chow-wan, Hoikow, Pakhoi, and Haiphong—Per Triforma, 17th July, 9 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Athenian, 7th July, 11 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai—Per Talyang, 17th July, 11 A.M.
Ningpo and Newchwang—Per Nanchang, 17th July, 11 A.M.
Haiphong—Per Marche, 17th July, NOON.
Micau—Per Sui Tai, 17th July, 1:15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Kun-tung, 17th July, 2 P.M.
Swatow, Weihai, Tientsin and Chefoo—Per Huichow, 17th July, 2 P.M.
Enrica, No. 1, 1st July, 2/2 Tuluconin—Per Preussen, 1st July, 3 P.M.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	CASH DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 } \$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	{ \$1.15/- and bonus of 1/- @ Ex. 2/3 = } { \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906	44%	\$40 ex n. issue \$52½ new issue London 79.10/- ex new issue London 76.60 n. issue first call
Do. 40,000	\$125	\$125		{ \$12,735 } \$300,000	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905 .....	...	\$51
National Bank of China, Limited.....	60,025	\$7	\$6	{ \$1,675,000 } \$200,000	\$233,638	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905 .....	...	\$70 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,675,000 } \$200,000	\$20 for 1905	7½		
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$1,600,000 } \$10,000	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex } { 2/10.12 10 per tael	6%	Tls. 75
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 } \$70,000	1,460.40	{ Final of \$12 making \$12 for 1905 and } { Interim of 3/6 10.1906	51%	\$70 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$150,407 } \$81,000	461,67	1/- for year ending 31.12.5	61%	\$18a
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 } \$320,449	\$62,980	8/- and bonus \$2 for 1905	91%	188 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,250,483	\$435,236	\$20 for 1905	124%	\$320 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$26,638	\$365	\$1 for 1906	61%	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	Nil	\$2½ for year ended 30.6.1906	6%	\$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$144,486	\$20,170	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906	61%	\$291 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	7,000	\$10	\$10	\$280,958	\$2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/10/12 = \$4.69 1905 .....	...	\$69 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,337	Tls. 13,327	{ Final of Tls. 3/6 making Tls. 5½ (Pref.) and } { Final of 3/6 making Tls. 5½ (ord.) for '06	111%	Tls. 46 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,67,12.1	85,355.6.0	{ Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8.10) sic 19.7. } { \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	21%	Tls. 50 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$32,957	1,137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4%	\$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$18,000 } Tls. 62,000 Tls. 81,200 Tls. 30,000	1,18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	121%	Tls. 48
REFINRIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	24,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8%	\$100
Luton Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Tls. 8,935	\$3 for 1907	8%	\$21
Verk Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	\$18.50	\$18.50	\$18,000,000		Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.8.06	41%	Tls. 90
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$110,000 } \$26,011	G 12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4%	Tls. 15.90 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	G 909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906 .....	...	G \$5
Trans Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,873	G 8,745	1/12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	16 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$64,124	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10%	117 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 } \$23,152	\$3,047	Final of \$2½ making \$5 for 1906	61%	\$78
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$30,000 } \$49,500	\$400,933	\$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906	12%	\$100 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$100,000	1,3,097	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	10½%	Tls. 75 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$18,210 } Tls. 10,100 Tls. 19,100 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 23,117	Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year } { ending 31.12.06 on old capital	83%	Tls. 223 sales
Vangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 12,036	Tls. 18 for 1905	81%	Tls. 212
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14½ months ending 28.2.07	6%	Tls. 103
Asian House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$130,000	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10½%	\$28
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	Nil	\$1.80 for 1906	10½%	\$15
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,41,75	1,371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	8½%	\$18
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$26,075	\$56,218	Final div. of \$3½ making \$7 for 1906	61%	\$104
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	\$25,000	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6% - 10% for 1905 .....	...	Tls. 33
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$4,690	Final of \$36 making \$10	121%	\$8
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$208,386	\$1,157	80 cents for 1906	7½%	\$104
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$1,089	\$2½ for 1906	6½%	\$37 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	28,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 86,403 } Tls. 120,000	1,18,617	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7½%	Tls. 101 b. ex div.
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,519	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	8½%	\$10
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 } \$15,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15½%	Tls. 64 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$15,000	\$12,060	\$1½ for the year ending 31.7.06	11%	\$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$100,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8%)	12%	Tls. 50
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	9½%	Tls. 82 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 26,237	Tls. 50,013	Tls. 8 for 1906	15½%	Tls. 330
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$7 for 1906	8%	\$7½ buyers	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	\$12/6	\$12/6	\$814	1/3 per share for 1905	8½%	\$7 buyers	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	1,653	\$1 for 1905	5½%	\$20 sellers
China-Horaco Company, Limited	6,000	\$12	\$12	none	\$1 for 1905	5½%	\$20 buyers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$10,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	15½%	Tls. 64 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	\$6 buyers
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	1855	80 cents for 1906	9%	\$9 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8½%	\$15 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7½	\$7½	\$41,100	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	11½%	\$17 ex div.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$15,022	\$2½ for year ending 28.2.07	11%	\$17 ex div.
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	12,953	1/1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7%	\$14
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	24,361	Final of \$18 making \$22 for yr. ending 31.12.06	9½%	\$245 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$105,000	24,212	\$200 for year ending 31.12.06	9%	\$228 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$165,000	Tls. 10,374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7½ for a/c 1907	10½%	Tls. 292 sales
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwzaak in Langkawi, Limited	25,000	G 100	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 547,500 } Tls. 27,003	\$2,655	1/1 per share for period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	9½%	\$103 sales
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None .....	...
Peak Tramways' Company (new								